laws allowed them to do so. The land belonging to Jews lies mainly in the district of Marmarosh. Most of the Jewish holdings are very small—one or two hectares—and their produce is hardly sufficient to supply potatoes for the household and fodder for one cow. Their owners must seek additional occupation, and find it mostly in the felling and transport of timber. They are probably the most modest and primitive Jewish farmers to be found anywhere. They live in wooden houses, with slatted or thatched roofs, and seldom eat meat. Since the War, cases have multiplied of their selling or letting their holdings to Ruthenian peasants, and emigrating or going into the towns.

In the other provinces of Czechoslovakia the number of Jewish farmers is less. In 1921 the number of Jews engaged in agriculture, including dependents, was in Slovakia 14,569, forming 10-7 per cent of its Jewish population, and 8 per cent of its total agricultural population; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, 3564, forming 2-8 per cent of their Jewish, and 1*1 per thousand of their total agricultural population. Jewish agriculture in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia is chiefly conducted on large farms; while in Slovakia the Jewish agriculturists are middling landowners, farmers, or employees on such farms, and only in the neighbourhood of towns small-holders engaged in dairying and fruit-

growing. Deducting agriculturists who perform no manual labour, but own or lease landed estates, the number of Jewish farmers in Czechoslovakia (outside Carpatho-Russia) probably does not exceed 1500.

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(5) THE ARGENTINE AND BRAZIL

The Jewish Colonization Association (I.C.A.), founded in Paris, in the 'eighties, by Baron Maurice Hirsch for the purpose of settling Jews in agriculture, and endowed with a capital of 200 million francs, has since 1890 acquired about 600,000 hectares of land (about 1,500,000 acres) in the